The North Carolinian.

VOL III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1864. NO. 223

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

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The Value of Money.

Value of Gold Issue.	Value now.	Value of Issue.	Val. now.	Value of Gold Issue.
1 00	66⅔	1 00		1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00		3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00		4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00		6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00		7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00		15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00		22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00		30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00		37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00		45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00		52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00		60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00		67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00		75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00		82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00		90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00		97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00		105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00		112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00		120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00		127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00		135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00		142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00		150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-Interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues, before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

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From 1st to last day of April, inc, at 66⅔

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From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔

From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔

From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔

From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔

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Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY,

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundreths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after these are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense:

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199-tf

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

CLAIMS
of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bount, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
123-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS
Throughout the Confederacy

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL DEPARTMENT,
RAILROAD BUREAU.
RICHMOND, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Paakages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
V. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requiremensst

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may 20-tf.

ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,
Grocer and Commission
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
196 tf

MISTRESS AND MAID.

JUST RECIEVED a few more copies of that excellent NOVEL at
No. 17, Market Square

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
OCT. 18, 1864.

Bacon	5 50 @ — 00	₩ lb
Pork	1 50 @ 2 00	₩ lb
Lard	— @ 5 50	₩ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00	₩ lb
Beeswax	4 25 @ —	₩ lb
Butter	— @ 6 50	₩ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ —	₩ lb
Coffee	15 00	₩ lb
Cotton Yarn	$25 @ 40	₩ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1	₩ lb
Eggs	3 00 @ —	₩ doz
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6	₩ lb
Flour	$235 @ 280	₩ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00	₩ bushel
Fodder	$8 00 @ 10 00	₩ hundred.
Hay	6 00	₩ hundred.
Shucks	$6 50	₩ hundred
Grain—Corn	$ — 00 @ 20 00	₩ bushel
Wheat	$35 00	₩ bushel
Rye	15 00 @ $— 00	₩ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00	₩ bushel
Peas	17 50 @20 00	₩ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00	₩ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00	₩ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50	₩ lb
Leather—Upper	25 00	₩ lb
Sole	18 00	₩ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00	₩ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00	₩ gallon
Molassas	$15 20 00	₩ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00	₩ lb
Onions	20 00@ 25 00	₩ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00	₩ bushel
Sweet	$7 50@10 00	₩ bushel
Rice	65@75	₩ lb
Sugar	10	₩ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00	₩ lb
Tobacco	5 00	₩ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00	₩ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheeting	1 50 @ 3 25	₩ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40	₩ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @ — 00	₩ lb
Wool	$6 00 @ 8 00	₩ lb

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HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
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IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
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AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
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SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS MISCELLANY,
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INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
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OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
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Jun oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

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200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
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TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association, 1864

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

From East Tennessee!

RICHMOND, Oct. 20.—Official dispatches received at the War Department say we burned the bridges over Mossy Creek, East Tennessee, on the 16th.

The enemy have evacuated Bull's Gap and are retreating towards Knoxville, Vaughan pursuing.

THE GEORGIA FRONT.

It is hard to locate the Georgia front now. Our army is beyond the Kennesaw mountain, perhaps on the Rome and Kingston Railroad.

To go back a little; When our army crossed the Chattahoochee river in front of Newnan and Palmetto, Stewart's corps was thrown across the Chattanooga railroad at Big Shanty—the camp and garrison at which place were captured without any resistance of consequence. Picks and crowbars, and fire and blasting powder, were at once applied to the railroad which vigorously pushed northward.—Large and small garrisons were captured upon the route, the rails heated red hot and lapped around trees, the cross-ties burned and the cuts filled up.

Thus everything worked prosperously until last Wednesday, when French's division of Stewart's corps was directed to take Alatoona. Dispositions were made around the town and garrison, and a formal demand for surrender sent in. This was refused, when an assault was ordered, which succeeded in carrying the first and second lines. The yankee commander then offered to capitulate, but Gen. French refused. Our men were led against the remaining works, but after a stubborn and bloody struggle, were repulsed. Gen. French then drew off leaving his dead and wounded in the hands of the enemy.

On Thursday Stewart came up with the whole corps, and on Friday assailed and carried Allatoona after a desperate fight of two hours. We captured four thousand prisoners, an immense pile of arms, stores, clothing and yankee outfits of war generally.

The march was from thence renewed up the railroad, and will no doubt be continue as far as Dalton, from whence Gen. Hood will make a detour to the left of Chattanooga, and cross the Tennessee river near Huntsville.

Atlanta is now garrisoned by Gen. Slocum, and the 20th yankee army corps. General Iverson last Thursday captured East Point, and drove the enemy's pickets beyond Whitehall, which place Gen. Iverson held for several hours, and from there he could plainly overlook Atlanta and its garrisen of blue coats. All the stories about the evacuation and burning of Atlanta are false.

Gen. Iverson captured fifty wagons at East Point, in splendid condition, together with an immense quantity of extra harness. There was also near there—there and thereabouts—the wreck and debris of seventy-five burned army wagons, and a heap of bones. One of the captured wagons was loaded with bacon. Three hogsheads of sugar were also secured but given to the citizens.

Our pickets are just out side of musket range of the yankee works, and no blue coat ever leaves his works without being greeted with a load of lead. The enemy have not a mounted man in the city—all his light horse having been sent after Forrest, Wheeler and Hood. Nor have they any forage upon which to feed stock if they had any to feed. So that the people of Georgia need apprehend no raid at the present.

Sherman himself went to Washington a few weeks ago for the purpose of having a talk with the Royal Baboon. He is now in Nashville headed off by Forrest, and Gen. Thomas is in command of his flanked and outwitted army.

The yankees in Georgia are in decidedly a bad predicament. They can only cut their way through Gen. Hood's army or surrender. We may not capture it entire, but we are sure of all his wagons and his artillery.—*Georgia Paper.*

The Fort Gaines prisoners are declared exchanged. They say that they were well treated, and were several days in New Orleans after making their escape from confinement.

The city Council of Washington, D. C. have appropriated fifty thousand dollars to relieve its citizens from the draft.

A TURKISH LOVE AFFAIR.—The modern laws of Cos discountenance in a very singular manner, any cruelty in females towards their admirers. While Dr. Clark was on that Island, an instance occurred in which a fatal termination of a love affair occasioned a trial for what the Mohammedan lawyers termed homicide by an intermediate cause. The case was as follows:

A young man, desperately in love with a girl of Stanchio, eagerly sought to marry her, but his proposals were rejected. In consequence of his disappointment, he bought some poison and destroyed himself. The Turkish police instantly arrested the father of the woman, as the cause, by implication, of the man's death; under the 5th species of homicide, he became, therefore, answerable for this act of suicide. When the cause came before the magistrate, it was urged literally by the accusers that if he, the accused, had not had a daughter, the deceased would not have fallen in love, consequently, he would not have swallowed poison; consequently, he would not have died. But he, the accused, had a daughter, and the deceased had fallen in love, and had been disappointed, and had died. Upon all the counts, he was called upon to pay the price of the young man's life, which was fixed at 80 piasters, and was exacted.

In the circuit court of Albemarle county on a writ of Habeas Corpus in the case of several justices of the peace where the governor had refused to certify in favor of the parties who were under 45 years of age, Judge Field discharged the petitioners from the custody of the military. He remarked that a justice was a State officer and a part of the State—that the Confederate Government was merely the agent of the States, and could not assail the State organization. That the act of the State Legislature in the premises was not necessary to bring him to his judgment in the case; that independent of it, he would have declared in the same way.

Pet. Express.

Executive Department, N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Oct. 4th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 24.

A NECESSITY having arisen for calling a part of the Guard for Home Defence into the field to repel a threatened invasion, to avoid interfering as far as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, it is ordered that the commanding officers of the Guard for Home Defence in the counties of Surry, Yadkin, Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston and Cleaveland, and all the counties lying east of said counties, will assemble their respective Regiments or Batalions without delay, and proceed to devide them into three equal parts, to be known as the 1st, 2d, and 3d classes—these numbers to be determined by lot or draft, and the classes called out in rotation, when less than the whole are required for field service.

Commanders of Battalions will exclude from the 1st class all persons physically incapable of performing field service, and they will be careful not to include in either class persons not strictly members of the Guard for Home Defence.

When there are less than three companies in a Battalion, they will be united and devided into three equal parts, and a compliment of officers assigned to each. When there are three, six or nine companies in a Battalion, they will be equalized in numbers by transfers from one company to the other, and when the number of companies is not devisable by three, then it must be made so by breaking up the odd companies and assigning their members to the other companies. The company or companies to be broken up to be determined by lot.

As soon as each commander has complied with the foregoing instructions, he will arm and equip the 1st class of his Battalion and order it to proceed without delay to Col 'boro', and report to Brig. Gen. C. Leventhorpe, who, as the troops arrive, will organize them into Regiments.

The Guard for Home Defence belonging to counties lying west of those above enumerated, are designed for the defence of the Mountain District. Their organization will not be changed for the present.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
oct8-d3t-Ins Adjutant General.

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE Fayetteville COTTON CARD Manufacturing Company are now manufacturing Cards superior to any run through the blockade, and at present selling for ale price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered at Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address
A. A. McKETHAN,
J. A. WORTH,
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WALTER WATSON,
GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND
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Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.
205 1m

THE CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash adverosements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., OCT. 22, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

Particular Attention is Called to the Following.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance*. Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday*.

Notice.—C. C. McCrummin, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising

Wanted Immediately!

At this Office, one good COMPOSITOR to whom permanent employment and good wages will be given.

In spite of the numberless evidences of the cruelty, treachery, and perfidy of our justly despised enemy, which this war has so glaringly developed, it is a strange and most disgraceful fact that there are those amongst us base enough to cherish the hope of reconstruction, and silly enough to regard it as not only desirable, but as a possible contingency.

We think and believe, however, that such sentiments do not prevail to any considerable extent, and that, therefore, the influence exerted by those who are fooli h enough to entertain them, whilst it may and doubtless will prove injurious to the sacred cause, in support of which we have suffered so much and made so many noble sacrifices, yet there is but little reason to fear that our ultimate success will be fatally endangered thereby.

Independent of the gloom and despondency which such sentiments produce upon the minds of our own people, and the encouragement they furnish to the invaders whose acursed foot-prints pollute our soil, it is a source of mortification and shame that our country should be the mother of cowards and traitors.

During a period of nearly four years, the people of the Northern States, animated by the vilest spirit of injustice and desire of conquest, have been waging against us for our subjugation, and the possession of our property, a war unsurpassed in the magnitude of its operations, and unexampled in the brutal oppression and fiendish barbarity which has characterized its progress from its inception to the presen moment.

Disregarding all rules and usages established and adopted by all civilized and enlightened nation, for the purpose, as far as possible mitigating some of the horrors of war and alleviating the sufferings and miseries it necessarily entails, they have most inhumanly and cruelly torn down and indignantly thrust aside and trampled under foot every barrier that interposed an obstacle to the gratification of their selfish and brutal desire to aggravate the sufferings of an oppressed people, and by the most savage and cruel conduct towards all whom the fortunes of war plaed in their power, regardless of age or sex, have adopted and persistently practiced a system of warfare, compared with which the history of the world, even in the darkest days of civilization, can scarcely furnish a parallel. Lost to all sense of morality, and blinded by the most brutal passions and prejudices, they scruple at no cruelty, outrage, or tyranny which their hellish imaginations can invent to inflict upon a people whom they hoped by the brute force of greatly superior numbers, to subdue and overcome. Thanks to an overruling Providence for the sad disappointment they have experienced in their blind and infatuated belief, that disparity of numbers would counter-balance what they lacked in moral courage. Regarding themselves, in their vain and foolish arrogance, as by farthe most powerful and valient nation that the world ever produced, and relying implicitly on their superiority of numbers, they regarded our subjugation as not only praeticable, but fed their vanity with the flattering belief, that the consummation of this moral duty which they felt under imperative obligations to perform, would be easily and speedily accomplished. Accordingly they set themselves to work to punish our ingratitude to the most paternal Government that ever existed, and also to chastise our rebellious spirits into subjugation to the lawful authority of the United States. How far they have succeeded in this enterprise, every one can judge for himself.

It is sufficient to say that they have indiscriminately killed and wounded our citizens and soldiers, violated and insulted our patriotic women, and turned them with the children they have made fatherless out of their own houses, helpless beggars. They have wantonly destroyed our property, and have everywhere, in their march burned and pillaged--leaving the fairest portion of our land a baren and dessolate waste. And they are the people that ask us to unite our destinies with them and become one with them in national interest and fellowship.

Can it be possible that after the long, bloody and unequal struggle which we have so heorically and gallantly maintained for independence, against a much more powerful government, that there can be found one man whose veins pulsate with pure Southern blood that will agree to a Union which will forever consign him and his posterity to slavery. A Union that will convert freemen into slaves, and make slaves freemen.

Basely and ignobly forsake a cause for which oceans of blood have already been poured out, which embraces all that endears life to liberty and makes it worth possessing. Stifle that love of freedom in our hearts which has stimulated us to so many gallant deeds of daring and glory, and lay our blushing honor in the dust at the feet of our dispised oppressors, whilst the galling chains of slavery are being rivited around our resistless joints and jingle in our ears.

In the name of God and eternal justice, deliver us from such a fate—rather consign our bodies to the ever consuming flames than deliver us into the merciless blood stained clutches of our abhorred and detested foe

It requires great occasions to try men's metal, and to discover of what material they are made, and the history of all revolutions proves that there are men who in peace would often command the highest degree of influence and respect, are not equal to great emergencies.

In the midst of comparative prosperity, when success after success gives token of a bright future as the reward of courage, diligence, and perseverence, the wisdom of their council may be safely relied on, and their patriotism unquestioned. But in the hour of danger and adversity, when the storm clouds begin to gather and thicken, and overspread the bright surface of our national horizon and the convulsed elements begin to tremble and groan under the heavy burden of the imprisoned fury, and thunder after thunder is heard in the distance, giving earnest of the terrible violence of the conflict, they tremble at the threatening aspect and angry voice of the approaching tempest, and begin to cast about for a haven of safety, only too willing to make any terms or to accept any compromise which promises to restore the former calm.

This is the condition in which some of our people find themselves in respect to the present crisis; but let them take courage and buoy themselves up under the pressure of calamity and nerve themselves to resist whatever of evil may come and they will ere long behold our country emerge from the tempest which has been sweeping over her like the waves of destruction, renovated and purified, with the glorious emblems of freedom and liberty inscribed upon her banners.

The authorities of Salisbury have passed an ordinance "that no person or persons shall be permitted to buy such articles as is brought to the market within the corporate limits for sale, such as vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, fish, meat, fruit, &c., with a view of speculating, to sell again, or on commission, under a penalty of one hundred dollars, and on refusing or neglecting to pay said penalty shall be placed in the Calaboose for ten days."

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

Wilmington, N. C.,
Oct. 17th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—There is a dearth of news at this time from all points of interest.—This is owing, in a great measure, to the very necessary military restrictions placed upon correspondents with the army We cannot see how the Government tolerated the course pursued by the correspondents of General Hood's army as long as it did. No sooner was the last, the greatest and boldest strategic movement of the war on foot, than it was given to the public; and of course, it was soon in Yankeedoodledom. General Lee's army, thus far, has not been subjected to this grievous sin. We conscientiously believe that a great many of the reverses of the army of Tennessee have been owing to this unpardonable carelessness on the part of its correspondents.

We presume we cannot give any news from this place that would be considered "contraband." Farragut has not made his appearance as yet.

The yellow fever is abating. We heard only one new case on yesterday and one to-day. Its career here depends on the weather. If it continues cold and clear, no further danger need be apprehended. We believe it was brought here from Charleston by the numerous crowds that daily flocked in the trains from that place. It is not prudent for persons fleeing from this scourge to go to a place which is liable to it, where the least spark will ignite and spread like wild-fire There is no harm done by their seeking safety in the country or small villages

From recent orders issued from the A & I. General's office, it would seem that the Government is making renewed efforts to fill up the ranks of the decimated regiments, by revoking all details between 18 and 45. This would seem to have the desired effect, but it will not. Every order, document, &c., emanating from the War Department, leaves a gap in the pen they make, where all the fat, sleek calves step out, and when they come to inspect their prize, they find only a few runty, emaciated fellows who were not able to get out without aid.

The day is not far distant when this gap must be put up, or the wolves will come in and destroy those in the pen and then seek those fat, sleek fed ws grazing on the beautiful, shady lawn. G. C. Mc.

October 18th, 1864.

Since the above was penned, a fire broke out in the Quartermaster's office, Capt. C. W. Styron. The flames were soon extinguished without any damage occurring.

About an hour after this, another occurred between the Wilson and Charlotte Depots, destroying some old shanties on the wharf The loss is a most trifling, as it was in a very dilapidated condition

G. C. Mc.

Resistance to Lincoln's Draft.—At a recent Democratic convention in Cass county, Illinois, the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved that we, the Democracy of Cass county, will resist the draft at all hazards.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to visit the other counties in the State, learn the organized strength, and report to the Springfield meeting and there appoint delegates to visit the Indianapolis and Columbus (Ohio) meetings.

One of the speakers declared everything in readiness in Illinois; and when the time came, the great movement would be the capture of Springfield, seizure of State officers, and relegation of the State government into the hands of the revolutionists.

Soldiers' Orphan Endowment Fund.—Rev. Dr. Deems has just returned to the city after an absence of about a month, during which time he has preached and lectured at the various places named in the list of appointments announced in this paper. During the trip he has added the following subscriptions to the Orphan Endowment Fund:

Wilkes, $2000; Iredell, 10 000; Alexander, 10,600; Ashe, 9,300; Forsythe, 2,800; Yankin, 2,800; Surry, 1,900, Stokes, 1,500; Catawba, 1000; New Hanover, 1000; State at large, 800; Craven, 500. Smaller sums from Alleghany and Wayne.

The largest donor in the State is J. Oscar Martin, of Wilkes, $7,500.

Progress.

Yellow Fever.—To-day is the 20th of October. The weather is cool and pleasant—too cool for the propagation of Yellow Fever, of which no case has been reported as occurring since Friday. We think all who have left, and who have any business to do, or duties to discharge here, might as well come along We can see no risk that they will run by doing so. There is no fever here. Not even a sporadic case.—*Wil. Journal.*

Miscellaneous Items.

Since the result of the Pennsylvania election has been announced, the democratic managers claim positively for Mc. Clellan, the following States: Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri Indiana, Illinois, California and Oregon, making an aggregate of 140 votes -116 being necessary to elect.

A Northern paper states that on the 21 inst, in front of Petersburg, a shell from a rebel battery grazed Gen. Meade's boot leg, took a piece from the tail of Gen. Humphrey's horse, and entered the ground between Gens. Bartlett and Griffin The shell did not explode.

The Greensboro Citizan urges the name of Hon. John A. Gilmer as the Confederate Senator from this State after the term of Hon. Mr. Dortch expires.

William T Bain, Grand Secretary, gives notice that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of North Carolina, will meet in Raleigh on the 5th of December next.

Fremont's withdrawal is considered favorable to McClellan in Illinois. The Germans cannot swallow Lincoln.

We observe that the idea of employing negro soldiers to fight our battles, does not meet the approval of our cotemporaries in this State

The Henderson (North Carolina) Times says Governor Bonham, of South Carolina, is fortifying the mountain passes south of Hendersonville.

The Federal steamer Onward is cruising on the Brazilian coast in search of Confederate vessels

The Charlotte 'Democrat' states that sorghum molasses is selling there for five dollars per gallon.

Corn is selling in Montgomery, Alabama, at $3 to $3 50 per bushel.

An Imperial French decree declares the herring and mackerel fisheries henceforth free.

Nearly $350 000 were taken from the stores at Pilot Knob, Missouri, by the Confederates.

The prize steamer Advance is taking in her armament, as a Yankee cruiser, in New York harbor.

Mr. Johnson, of Marengo county, Alabama, has manufactured some fifty barrels of cas o oil this season.

The big crop in Georgia this year is very heavy.

Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts is reported to be making speeches for McClellan.

The Freeman's Journal, which at first protested against his nomination, now comes out in favor of the election of McClellan.

An Indiana volunteer, who lost his leg in assisting to subjugate the South, declares that henceforward he intends to 'stump' the State for peace

The ladies of Vicksburg receive but little clemency of Dana, the present commander at that place. We understand he has ten in jail at the present time for committing little acts offensive to his Highness.

There are now more than one hundred officers in our army in active service with but one leg piece.

It is said that Florence has been fixed upon as the new capital of the new Kingdom of Italy.

An Order Relating to Permanent Disabled Men.—Adjutant General Cooper has issued the annexed order in regard to permanent disabled men;

Generals commanding Reserves in the several States will, without delay, select and send officers, one to each Congressional District, empowered to summon, and after inspection, forward to the camps of Instruction, all persons holding certificates of permanent disability, and such persons assigned to light duty, as in his judgment appear likely to be adjudged qualified for active service. All such as may, upon examination, be pronounced by select Medical Boards so qualified, will be assigned to duty in the field.

The inspectors of conscription may be charged with this additional duty in the absence of other suitable officers.

The details of such men, called out by General Order No. 77, (current series) as are found by the proper Medical Boards to be unfit for field service, may be revived, and similar details may be granted to light duty men not heretofore detailed, at the discretion of Generals of Reserves

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Hood's Army.—The Macon 'Telegraph' says our advices from the army of Tennessee are of a hopeful and cheering character. At the request of the proper authorities, and believing it to be for the good of the cause, as well as the success of present movements. to refrain from any definite statement relative to situation at the front, we cheerfully do so, trusting that our readers will appreciate the motive in our conduct, and await patiently the development of events.

From Florida.—The Columbus Times states that deserters in Florida who came to our side during the week, report that nearly all of the enemy have left Jacksonville and St. Johns, to reinforce Grant.

The Washington Star says that no more passes to visit the front will be issued to citizens at present.

Yankee Demonstration Towards Weldon.—On Sunday last, says the Goldsboro' *State Journal*, a body of Yankee infantry at least 1000 strong, with several pieces of artillery, advanced from Suffolk towards Weldon and drove in our cavalry pickets near Blackwater or Franklin. Advancing a few miles further they discovered a force of our infantry in their front commanded by Col. Armstead, and beat a hasty retreat back to Suffolk. In the skirmishing which occurred on their advance, we lost one man killed and two or three wounded, belonging to Capt Tate's 6th cavalry.

We have not ascertained the Yankee loss.

Wm. Robinson, Esq., has retired from the *State Journal*. Mr. Spelman is now sole Editor.

DIED,

On the evening of the 21st of Oct., GEORGE E. BRUFF, aged 3 months, the youngest son of R. W. and Jane O. Bruff.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Gas Consumers.

On and after October 1st, the price of Gas will be $20 per 1000 cubic feet.
223-1t A. H. DELANY,
Sup't. Fay. Gas Co.

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE dated March 17th 1864, No. 181. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with C. P. JOHNSON,
222-6t* Clinton, N. C.

PLANTATION

With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 20th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are in good repair, including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c. The plant tion is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:
1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn;
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.
Terms will be made known before sale.
A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE, } Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C. 222-ts

FOUNDRY MAN WANTED.

Fayetteville Arsenal & Armory,
Oct, 17th, 1864.

WANTED a good MOULDER. One competent to superintend, as well as a practical workman can find steady employment and good wages. Apply to
Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
Comd'g. Officer.
219-6t
Wilmington Journal copy 6t

Vick Emanual.

THIS celebrated Horse will stand this, the Fall season, at Fayetteville, N. C., commencing the 10th of October and ending the 10th December, and will be let to Mares at the reduced price of $15 in specie or three barrels of corn, or the market price of the corn or specie in Confederate money, when due, by the insurance. Those who wish to turn by the season will be charged two-thirds of the insurance, with $5 to the Groom in every instance, who is a good groom and will take all possible care to prevent accidents, but I will not be liable for any that may occur. The insurance money to be due as soon as the fact is ascertained that the mare is in foal, and that for the season at the end of the season. Change of property forfeits the insurance. Those putting to this horse are requested to send their Mares regularly every tenth day.

He will stand at the subscriber's stables, east of the Market, and for further convenience of patrons, where there can be classes of six Mares made up, will be met at a distance of not more than ten or twelve miles from town.

PEDIGREE.

Vick Emanual is a thorough bred St. Lawrence; was purchased in Canada by Capt. Latham, one of the best judges of stock in the State, at a cost of $3,500 in gold and shipped to Eastern North Carolina in the spring of 1860, at 4 years old. This horse having been purchased by the present owner about ten days ago, his full pedigree is not to hand, but will be given in full as soon as it is forwarded.—He is celebrated for being the finest blooded Horse in the State.

DESCRIPTION.

Vick Emanual was eight years old last spring, medium size, fine form and well proportioned, coal black. As to style, fleetness and durability in harness, he has no equal, having been matched by the fastest horses in the State and never beaten. He now challenges the Confederacy for style and fleetness in harness. This is a rare chance, if you wish traveling stock.

REUBEN JONES, Agent.

P. S. Mares sent from a distance will be turned on good grazing lots, and pasturage free of charge.
Oct. 18-219tf